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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Budapest University: Medical School
2. Pre-Revolt Organization of the
Military Medical Corps

(Curriculum)

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seven-page report concerning the medical school of Budapest University and the organization of the Hungarian military medical corps. All the information predates the October/November 1956 Hungarian revolt. The report gives the following information:

1. Structure of the medical school of Budapest University and subjects taught in each of the ten terms of study. 18 members of the faculty of the medical school.
2. Organization, strength, and mission of the three-man basic medical unit, the medical platoon, the medical company, the medical battalion, the medical regiment, and the military (field) hospital.

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1. In approximately 1952, the office responsible for all medical faculties in Hungary was separated from the Ministry of Education and incorporated into the Ministry of Health, as a main department of instruction (oktatasugyi fovsztaly). There are medical faculties at the universities of Budapest, Szeged, Debrecen and Pecs.
2. The medical faculty at Budapest University, headed by a dean (dekan) and a vice dean (dekan helyettes), is responsible for the registrar's department (tanulmanyi osztaly), the chair of Russian language, the chair of Marxism-Leninism, the chair of military science, or study of national defense (honvedelmi tanszek), and the teaching staff. The registrar's department, called Questura before World War II, is engaged in administrative,

financial, budgetary affairs, matters pertaining to scholarships, student restaurants and hostels, the issuance of certificates and curricula arrangements.

3. In 1955, the curriculum of the medical faculty at Budapest University was organized in the following manner:
 - a. First and Second Terms: Medical physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, histology (szovettan) and ontogeny. (At the Pecs medical school, biophysics is studied in the second term.)
 - b. Third Term: Biochemistry, physiology, anatomy, histology and ontogeny.
 - c. Fourth Term: The same subjects as those required in the third term plus basic infantry training (loveszkiikepzes) and four weekly lectures on military instruction (honvedelmi ismeretek). All male students undergo field training in the summer. Girls are enlisted for training only after the end of the third study term.
 - d. Fifth and Sixth Terms: Pathology, pathophysiology, microbiology and immunology, pharmacology, a preparatory course in surgery and treatment of internal diseases (propedentica), the Russian language, Marxism-Leninism, and military instruction (four hours weekly). The military

instruction covers the following subjects: military surgery and treatment of internal diseases; medical service tactics, movement of medical installations and personnel during wartime; military preventive medicine, particularly in regard to epidemics; military first aid; antichemical precautions (vegyvedelem); and civil defense (legoltalmi ismeretek).

- e. Seventh Term: Treatment of internal diseases, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, radiology, surgical anatomy, the Russian language, Marxism and Leninism, military instruction (training program as in the fifth and sixth terms), and organization of the military medical services.
- f. Eighth Term: Treatment of internal diseases, surgery, ear, nose and throat diseases, ophthalmology, dermatology, nervous diseases, the Russian language, Marxism and Leninism, orthopedics, and pulmonary diseases, the latter two of which are studied as auxiliary (kistantargy) subjects.
- g. Ninth Term: The same subjects as those studied in the eighth term plus the following subjects: Children diseases, organization of the health services, epidemiology, the general health services, and forensic medicine (torvenyszeki orvostan).

- h. Tenth Term: The same subjects as those studied in the ninth term plus practical hospital work.
- 4. In addition to the final examination, the student must pass an examination at the end of each term. In the event of failure of any one subject, the entire term must be repeated.
- 5. The military medical service consists of the following:
 - a. The basic unit in the Medical Corps (Egeszsegugyi (E.U.) Raj), which consists of three soldiers, called E. U. Katora, each of whom wears a white brassard with a red cross. These soldiers are responsible only for the evacuation of the wounded; they have no medical training.
 - b. The Medical Platoon (E.U. Szakasz), which is composed of ten men who operate at the front line. The platoon constitutes a collection point where the casualties are given first aid and are prepared for dispatch to the medical company.
 - c. The Medical Company (E.U. Szazad), which is posted approximately one kilometer behind the front line and equipped with an ambulance or a cart, depending on the circumstances. The company consists of twenty men, and the soldiers who treat the wounded are trained medical orderlies.

- d. The Medical Battalion (E.U. Zaszaloalj), consisting of approximately 35 men (?), which is posted approximately five or six kilometers behind the front line. At its disposal is an aid station, under a medical assistant (feldster), where casualties are given sedatives and are treated for hemorrhages and fractures (toresrogzites).
- e. The Medical Regiment (E.U. Ezred), which consists of a staff of qualified doctors, beds, and facilities for blood transfusions, minor surgical operations and general treatment (szakmai segelynynjtas).
- f. The Military Hospital (Hadosztaly Korhaz), located approximately 35 kilometers from the front line, which is equipped with the same facilities as any ordinary hospital.

6. The following persons are now or have been employed at the Medical Faculty of Budapest University:

- a. Antal Babits, dean of the faculty since 1955 and head of the University clinic for urology

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b. Balint (fmu), professor of physiology

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c. Ferenc Foldvary, professor and lecturer of dermatology

and head of the University clinic for skin and venereal
diseases

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d. Pal Gegessi-Kiss, dean of the faculty until 1955

e. Pal Gomori, professor and lecturer of internal diseases

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f. Imre Hajnal, professor and lecturer at the University

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g. Bela Horn, professor and lecturer of obstetrics [redacted]

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h. Bela Issekutz, director of the Institute of Pharmacology [redacted]

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i. Ferenc Kiss, professor and lecturer of anatomy [redacted]

j. Pollak (fmu) (female), lecturer on Marxism-Leninism [redacted]

k. Soos (fmu), who is professor and lecturer on pathophysiology.

l. Bruno Staub, professor and lecturer of biochemistry [redacted]

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m. Gyula Varga, professor and lecturer on ear, nose and [redacted]
throat diseases [redacted]

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n. Imre Zoltan, professor and lecturer on obstetrics [redacted]

[redacted]